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ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED, DEMOCRATIC AND NON-RACIAL SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 27 September 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the French and English versions of the declaration on recent events in South Africa issued by the European Community and its member States on 25 September 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 38.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of
Belgium to the United Nations

ANNEX

Declaration on recent events in South Africa issued by the European Community at Brussels on 25 September 1993

The Community and its member States warmly welcome recent events in South Africa, which have enabled Mr. Nelson Mandela, President of the ANC, to call in New York for the lifting of all economic sanctions still in force vis-à-vis his country. They consider these events as the culmination of the first phase of a process that will lead to non-racial democracy in South Africa.

The Multiparty Negotiating process at Kempton Park has now led to the decision to create a Transitional Executive Council. The Community and its member States express the hope that, once the Council is in place, it will be able to fulfil the historic task that the parties to the negotiating process have reserved for it, namely, to be the first step in representative government and to facilitate the transition to a democratic order in South Africa.

The Community and its member States appeal to all parties to continue their efforts and call on all South African political forces to participate in the process of transition to ensure that all agreements reached in the multiparty negotiations are adhered to, to put an end to violence and to participate fully in the emerging democratic life of their country.

The Community and its member States recall their decision of 8 June 1993 to adjust their policy towards South Africa concurrently with developments in that country towards majority rule and democracy. They note with satisfaction that other important partners have recently announced that they will lift the economic sanctions still in place, as the Community and its member States have done before. As to other measures, the Community and its member States will shortly consider further steps in line with the decision of 8 June 1993.

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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 September 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, to enclose herewith the statement adopted by the Committee on Palestine of the Non-Aligned Movement at its Ministerial Meeting on 28 September 1993 in New York (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34 and 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nugroho WISNUMURTI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement of the Committee on Palestine of the Non-Aligned Movement at its Ministerial Meeting, held at New York on 28 September 1993

The Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, H.E. President Soeharto, called for the convening of the meeting of the Ministers and Heads of Delegations of the members of the Committee on Palestine of the Non-Aligned Movement in New York on 28 September 1993 to consider the important and momentous developments, which recently took place, relating to the question of Palestine.

The Committee met under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Ali Alatas, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, and was attended by H.E. Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, Foreign Minister of Palestine, H.E. Mr. Mohamed Salah Dembre, Foreign Minister of Algeria; H.E. Mr. A. S. M. Mustafizur Rahman, Foreign Minister of Bangladesh; H.E. Mr. Roberto Robaina Gonzalez, Foreign Minister of Cuba; H.E. Mr. Dinish Singh, Minister of State for External Affairs of India; H.E. Dr. Nathan M. Shamuyarira, Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe; H.E. Mr. Keba Birane Cisse, Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations in New York; H.E. Dr. M. Nasser Al-Kidwa, Permanent Observer for Palestine to the United Nations in New York; and H.E. Mr. Albert M. Muchanga, Deputy Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations in New York.

The Committee was briefed on the recent developments, in particular the signing on 13 September 1993 of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of Israel leading to a permanent settlement based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

The Committee welcomed that important step and expressed the hope that the declaration will be fully implemented. They expressed their support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, in its efforts to build a Palestinian national authority on Palestinian soil, including Jerusalem, towards the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. The Committee emphasized the need for the early commencement of the permanent status negotiations on the basis of international legitimacy, which shall cover the remaining issues, including: Jerusalem refugees, settlements, security arrangements, borders, relations and cooperation with other neighbours, and other issues of common interest. The Committee also hailed the sacrifices made by the Palestinian people in their long struggle to achieve their inalienable rights, and reaffirmed the position of principle of the Non-Aligned Movement in support of the implementation of those inalienable rights.

The Committee stressed the need to expeditiously take further steps with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict, which are essential for the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, which include the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories including the Syrian Golan Heights, Southern Lebanon and Jerusalem.

The Committee further reaffirmed the permanent responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine until it is solved in all its aspects,

and stressed the need for an effective and broad role for the United Nations in the peace process and in providing all kinds of assistance to the Palestinian people. The Committee welcomed the steps taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in this regard.

The Committee decided to continue to monitor closely the developments concerning the implementation of the Declaration of Principles in accordance with its mandate.

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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 September 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Madagascar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a message dated 27 September 1993 from His Excellency Mr. Albert Zafy, President of the Republic of Madagascar, addressed to His Excellency Mr. Frederik W. de Klerk, President of the Republic of South Africa (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 38, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Noël RAKOTONDRAMBOA
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

ANNEX

Text of a message dated 27 September 1993 from the President of the Republic of Madagascar addressed to the President of the Republic of South Africa

I have just learned that, on 23 September 1993, the South African Parliament voted to approve the legislation on the establishment of the Transitional Executive Council, thereby opening the way to a democratic government in South Africa. This has enabled the President of the African National Congress, Mr. Nelson Mandela, during his statement to the Special Committee against Apartheid in the United Nations General Assembly Hall on 24 September last, to call for the lifting of the economic sanctions against South Africa.

In view of this happy development, which will certainly benefit international stability and the development of our region, I have the honour and the pleasure to convey to you, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Government and people of Madagascar, our sincere congratulations.

Like the international community, the people of Madagascar are closely monitoring events in South Africa and are encouraging the various parties to find promptly ways and means of establishing a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa.

(Signed) Albert ZAFY
President of the Republic of Madagascar

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QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 September 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Brunei Darussalam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement by the Government of Brunei Darussalam on the signing of the Agreement of Mutual Recognition and the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-government Arrangements between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the statement could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34 and 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pengiran Abdul MOMIN
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement by the Government of Brunei Darussalam on the signing of the Agreement on Mutual Recognition and the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-government Arrangements between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel

The Government of Brunei Darussalam welcomes the Agreements signed between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel. Brunei Darussalam considers them to be the start of a process which should lead to an eventual restoration of the Palestinians' legitimate rights and a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

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QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 24 September 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to our previous communications (A/47/536-S/24667, A/47/856-S/25063 and A/47/999-S/26288) concerning the demographic structure of the Cypriot Communities and the systematic and relentless implantation of settlers from mainland Turkey in the occupied areas of Cyprus, and the statement circulated by the Government of Turkey (A/47/1007-S/26369) in an effort to divert public opinion from their flagrant violations. The evidence of this policy is contained in the above documents and I am sure that the international community needs no further proof of this persistent disregard and defiance of international legality.

At this stage, my delegation would confine itself only to making available extracts from the Turkish Cypriot press on this issue to reveal the extent of the colonization of Cyprus and the legitimate concern express by the Turkish Cypriots themselves, who are also victims of such a distortion of the demographic structure of the occupied part of Cyprus.

1. Kibris - 6 August 1993

"The occupying regime has lifted the use of 'entry cards' for those who travel from Turkey to the occupied area and, therefore, the regime cannot know the purpose of travellers in the occupied area." The paper recalls that the use of passports was lifted in the past and now the regime lifted the "entry cards" as well in order to "ease travelling" to the occupied area.

In a speech he made in the occupied village of Peristeronari, "the CLP leader Mustafa Akinci said that a robbery takes place every five hours in the occupied area". He added that "this was a result of the abolition of passport control. Many people arrive in the occupied area for a few days for robberies or thefts."

The paper says that, "according to the 'Immigration Department' of the occupying regime, only the numbers of those entering are kept, but no details

regarding the travellers. During the first six months of the year, 185,926 people arrived in the occupied area, of whom 66.1 per cent were citizens of Turkey, 19.28 per cent 'citizens' of the occupying regime, 6.27 per cent British and the rest 8.35 per cent from various countries. During the same period, 188,900 persons left the occupied area. The majority of them, 124,436 were citizens of Turkey, 37,646 were 'citizens' of the pseudostate, 11,097 were British and 15,721 from other countries. Nobody knows the purpose of the visit of anyone of these people" concludes Kibris.

2. Yeniduzen - 12 August 1993

"Ozker Ozgur on changing the demographic structure of the occupied area

"Two German Professors, Dr. Hanshorg Brey and Dr. Gunther Heinritz, conducted research about the demographic structure of north Cyprus. They collected their findings under the title 'Population movement in Cyprus in the light of statistical distortions'.

Kutlu Adali, in his corner in Yeniduzen, published excerpts from this article translated by Dr. Ahmet An.

"The German scientists calculated that the population increase in north Cyprus between 1974-1990 was 39.6-48.4 per cent. This unnatural population increase has been justified by former 'TRNC Foreign Minister' Vedat Celik by saying that it was due to the repatriation of the Turkish Cypriots living in Britain and other countries.

"However, according to statistical figures provided by the Police General Directorate, published in Yeniduzen (15 February 1989), 18,862 people left Cyprus between 1974-1977. And the number of Turkish Cypriots who emigrated between 1974-1989 is 28,184. So the questions is not, as Vedat Celik said, the return of Turkish Cypriots, but their escape from the island.

"Those who rule north Cyprus say that they do not know the number of Turkish Cypriots that left abroad ...

"According to the 1990 statistics, the population in north Cyprus is given as 171,469. Then this figure was corrected an dropped to 161,386. This is the reason how the population growth between 1974-1990 is calculated as 39.6-48.4 per cent. Between 1960-1990, the population growth of the Turkish Cypriots, if compared to that of the Greek Cypriots, should be, in 1975, 100,600 and, in 1990, 106,000. If one considers the high birth rate given by official statistics then this figure should be 100,900.

"According to these calculations in 1990, there were 65,500-70,600 foreigners in north Cyprus. Since 1990, three years have passed. How many Turkish Cypriots left the island during this time?

"What is the number that arrived during this time?

"How many of them received citizenship?

"How many of them will receive citizenship?

"Migration is a continuing process. People migrate from their country to another one for their living. One should not criticize these people who, in search for a living, leave their country. However, the dimensions of the action is different if population movement is being done with political considerations aimed at changing the demographic structure and the identity of a community.

"According to the German scientists, the demographic policy as regards the north Cyprus aims at the following: increasing the bargaining power at the intercommunal talks. Weakening the friendship ties existing between the two communities. To weaken the Turkish Cypriot community's contemporary values and strengthen the conservatives.

"We are not in a position to know how sound or right the conclusions drawn by the German scientists are. However, the concrete fact is that the Turkish Cypriot community with its population and identity has been put into the annihilation process.

"The Turks who arrived in 1975 are complaining as well about the state of affairs prevailing. The process forces their children as well to emigrate. In north Cyprus, which has turned into a place free for all, a chaotic situation exists.

"How and on whom will you apply, even if you enact the most democratic election law, in this chaotic situation.

"It is as important to democratize the communal structure and control of the population as democratizing the election law.

"It is not possible to talk about a democratic election before correcting the weak structure, which is open to foreign intervention and there is no control of arrivals and departures.

"This is a must. Due attention should be paid by those who favour a democratic election."

Kutlu Adali, writing in Yeniduzen (12 September 1993) about the settlers and their role in "elections", says that:

"The greatest and most effective intervention during the elections come from the tens of thousands of people brought from Turkey and settled in north Cyprus with the right to elect and to be elected. Against this incredible reality, people still sit down and conduct early election negotiations! In every election held here, the population transferred from Turkey, with an order from Ankara, always sided with the Denktash-NUP wing. Even if they resented the Denktash-NUP administration, those tens of thousands of people were forced to cast their votes in favour of the Denktash-NUP wing.

"If again during the coming months or years, whether normal or early elections are held, this very effective and oppressive intervention will

demonstrate its power again. It will give a deadly blow to democratic developments of the Cypriots. Especially, it will be tantamount to heading for an election without knowing what will be the pros and the cons of an early election in a country where the exact number of the mainland settlers is unknown.

"Ankara, soldiers and Denktash since 1974 are knowingly staging this play. Their aim and intention is, with a so-called democracy shroud, to keep Denktash and the people around him in the administration. they give 5-10 seats to the opposition - this to save the day.

"This play has been staged knowingly from the very beginning. Since Turkey never intends to take back these settlers, they will not only have an effective intervention in the elections, but in deciding the future of Cyprus as well. They will direct our so-called democracy. No one has considered such a guarantorship from the guarantor Turkey."

3. Ortam - 16 August 1993

According to Ortam, "Denktash's illegal regime continues to provide identity cards to mainland Turks. Between 10 and 12 August 1993, 500 'Identity Papers' were issued to mainland Turks".

Ortam stresses that, "according to reliable sources, 250 identity cards are issued each day, and that, as the so-called early elections are getting nearer, the illegal regime is speeding up the issue of the 'Identity Cards'." The paper says that, "on 27 July 1993, the Identity Cards serial number was 189,500, on 10 August this reached 189,900 and, on 12 August 1993, it was 190,200".

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alecos SHAMBOS
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Cyprus
to the United Nations

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SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 September 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, the texts of a statement (see annex I) issued by the Government of Ghana and messages (see annexes II and III) sent by His Excellency, President Jerry John Rawlings, to the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Mr. Yasser Arafat, and Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, on the recent PLO-Israel agreement.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34 and 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi N. AWOONOR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

Statement issued on 13 September 1993 by the Government of Ghana on the agreement signed between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Government of Israel

1. The Government of Ghana welcomes the historic agreement of mutual recognition just signed between the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Government of Israel. The Government of Ghana also expresses its satisfaction with the Declaration of Principles agreed on between the PLO and Israel which provides for Palestinian autonomy in Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho.

2. The PLO leader, Mr. Yasser Arafat, and the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, deserve the wholehearted congratulations of all peace-loving people. It is their courage, foresight, determination and outstanding statesmanship that have made this important breakthrough possible.

3. These agreements remove a major obstacle to peace in the Middle East. It is the beginning of the end of decades of war, mistrust, violence, destruction, wanton killing and suffering that the Arab-Israeli conflict has brought to the people of the Middle East.

4. For many years now, Ghana, along with the international community, has called for recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and for the Palestinian people to have a homeland of their own.

5. The Government of Ghana urges the international community as a whole to support these two agreements, which together constitute a solid foundation for a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East. In this regard, the Government of Ghana welcomes indications on the part of the major donor countries and multilateral institutions that they will extend economic assistance to the Gaza and Jericho areas which are to come immediately under Palestinian autonomy.

6. It is the sincere hope and expectation of the Government of Ghana that the spirit and letter of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) will be fully implemented by the end of the five-year autonomy plan.

7. In the light of the changed circumstances in the Middle East, the Government of Ghana believes that it is now opportune to review the 1973 decision of the Organization of African Unity, which led to the severance of relations with Israel by member States of the Organization. Accordingly, the Government of Ghana will take steps in that direction.

ANNEX II

Letter dated 13 September 1993 from the President of Ghana to the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization

1. On the momentous occasion of the signing of the agreement between the PLO and the Government of Israel on autonomy in the Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho, I have the pleasure of extending to you and the other members of your team on behalf of the people and Government of Ghana and in my own name, sincere felicitations and best wishes.

2. The road to final peace in Palestine and the Middle East as a whole will no doubt continue to be fraught with danger, but I am confident that the courage, wisdom and statesmanship with which you have led the Palestinian people up to this historic stage in their struggle for national independence will continue to guide and inspire you in overcoming the challenges and obstacles ahead.

3. I wish for my part to assure you of the continued support of the people and Government of Ghana to the aspirations of the people of Palestine and the PLO.

4. We will continue to follow with keen interest and understanding the new era of reconstruction, peace and prosperity which is dawning in a region that has seen so much violence and human suffering.

ANNEX III

Letter dated 14 September 1993 from the President of Ghana to the Prime Minister of Israel

1. On the occasion of the signing of the agreement with the PLO on autonomy for the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho, I have great pleasure, on behalf of the people and Government of Ghana and in my own name, to extend heartfelt congratulations to you on your exceptional courage and statesmanship in bringing about this historic achievement.

2. We in Ghana are fully aware that so many decades of mistrust, violence and destruction cannot be dissipated overnight. However, we are confident that the courageous leadership that you have manifested in taking this momentous step on the road to peace will eventually unite the people of Israel behind you in seeking justice for the Palestinians and a lasting peace in the Middle East through the faithful implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

3. I am confident that the new era of peace and reconciliation in the Middle East opens the way for our two Governments and peoples to revive, in the near future, our traditional friendship and cooperation to our mutual benefit.